

Dicranomyia (Salebriella) pauli sp. n.
from Western Europe
(Diptera Nematocera, Limoniidae)

by

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With 4 figures

ABSTRACT

The new species *Dicranomyia (Salebriella) pauli* is described.

While determining material in order to prepare a Swiss Limoniidae fauna, I have found several specimens of an unknown *Dicranomyia* species belonging to subgenus *Salebriella (tristis*-Gruppe sensu, LACKSCHEWITZ & PAGAST 1942). The material studied is deposited in the following institutions: Musée d'Histoire naturelle de la Ville de Neuchâtel (MHNVN); Natur-Museum Luzern (NML); Muséum d'Histoire naturelle de Genève (MHNG); Zoölogisch Museum Amsterdam (ZMA); coll. Dr. Jaroslav STARY, Olomouc (JS); coll. Dr. h.c. Hans MENDEL, Kempten (HM).

I am pleased to thank Dr. J. Stary and Dr. h.c. H. Mendl for their precious advice, Dr. P. Cranston (British Museum (Natural History) London) and Mr. J.-Cl. Bassin for his linguistic assistance, Mr. C. Dufour (Musée d'Histoire naturelle de la Ville de Neuchâtel) for his collecting help.

Dicranomyia (Salebriella) pauli sp. n. (fig. 1-4)

♂. GENERAL APPEARANCE: as in *D. (S.) tristis* (Schummel); basic coloration of body brown to yellowish brown, with a little grey pollinosity on the head and pleurae. Wings with a slightly grey infuscation and a very pale stigma.

Body length 4.8 mm. Wing length 5.7 mm. Halteres 0.8 mm.

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Head, rostrum and palpi dark brown, dull; head with a feeble grey pollinosity.

Antennae 14—segmented, scape and pedicel dark brown. Flagellum yellowish brown, with well identified segments; the 4 first ones are spherical, and the following more oblong to spindle-shaped. Verticils a little longer than the respective segments.

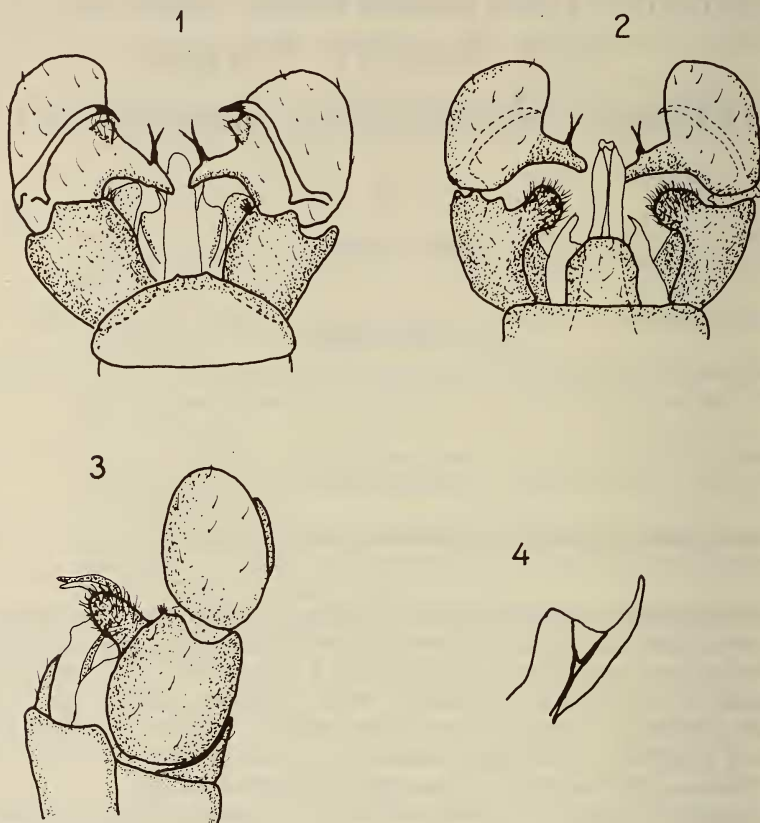


FIG. 1-4.

Male genitalia (holotype, Verschiez CH-VD, 11-17.8.1980).

1. dorsal view; 2: ventral view; 3: lateral view; 4: left paramere.

Thorax medium brown, dull. Pronotum yellowed laterally. Praescutum brown, dull, without any stripe, yellowish in humeral region. Scutum brown. Scutellum brown yellowish. Postscutellum brown blackish. Pleurae brown, with a light grey pollinosity.

Coxae, trochanter, femora, tibiae, tarsal segments yellowish brown. First and second coxae with the distal part light brown.

Wings with a very light grey infuscation and brownish veins. sc_1 ending a little beyond of rs -base; sc_2 is twice the length of sc_1 from the tip of sc_1 . Stigma very pale. Discal cell closed, m-ou at base of discal cell.

TABLE 1
Relationship of *Dicranomyia (Salebriella) pauli* sp. n.

	<i>pauli</i>	<i>mediterranea</i>	<i>cretica</i>
body size	≈ 5 mm	—	≈ 6.5 mm
wing size	≈ 6 mm	8-9 mm	≈ 7 mm
praescutum	brownish	4 brown stripes	with slight shining central stripe
inner distal margin of the basistyle	2 little hairy horns	2 little hairy horns	without hairy horns
ventral lobe of the basistyle	oval, without a horn	oval, without a horn	± cylindrical, with a hairy horn
rostrum	with 2 thorns on a horn, fused at base, divergent at tip	with 2 at base unfused thorns	with 2 divergent thorns, unfused at base, on a little horn
outer style	thin, only bent at tip	slightly bent	thick, bent at 90°
paramere	with a pale tip	with a pale tip	with a dark tip
distribution	CH, I, GB	Algeria, South Europe	Crete

These diagnosis are based on the following publications: MENDL 1979 and LACKSCHEWITZ & PAGAST 1942.

Halteres pale yellow.

Abdomen yellowish brown, with a dark brown lateral line.

Male genitalia: 9th tergite slightly rounded, with a very light excision on dorsal posterior margin. Basistyle yellowish brown, with 2 little horns; ventral lobe of basistyle oval, with long bristles, without the hairy horn present in other species of *Salebriella*. Outer style yellowish brown, as long as broad, with a hairy horn medially. Rostrum slightly bent, with bristles at tip and two black thorns medially, on a little horn. They are narrowly joint at base, and divergent at tip.

Inner style rather thin, abruptly bent at tip, and with a sharp black tip. Penis and paramere as in Figures 3 and 4.

♀. General appearance resembling the male. There are no specific characters permitting a sure diagnosis distinguishing the female of *pauli* from these of other *Salebriella*'s species.

HOLOTYPE. 1 ♂, SWITZERLAND, Verschiez (VD), 540 m, Swiss coordinates 564.800/128.250, 11-17.8.1980, W. Geiger & C. Dufour leg. (MHNVN). Preserved in alcohol 70°.

PARATYPES. SWITZERLAND, Roches de Châtoillon (NE), 530 m, C. Dufour leg. (MHNVN): 3 ♀, 7 ♂, 8.9.1978. Gersau (SZ), 550 m, L. Rezbanyai leg.: 1 ♀, 5 ♂, 11.9.1980 (MHNVN); 1 ♂, 28.8.1980 (NML). Fully (VS), 550 m, W. Geiger & C. Dufour leg., (MHNVN): 1 ♂, 1-7.9.1980, 1 ♂, 4.9.1978, 3 ♂, 15-21.9.1980, 11 ♂, 8-14.9.1980. Branson (VS), 500 m, leg. Hächler, (MHNVN): 1 ♂, 24-30.9.1980, 1 ♂, 17-23.9.1980, 1 ♂, 3-9.9.1980. Collonges (VS), 560 m, C. Dufour leg. (MHNVN): 2 ♂, 26.9.1978. Delémont (JU), 510 m, W. Geiger & C. Dufour leg., (MHNVN): 3 ♂, 27.8-2.9.1970, 1 ♂, 17-29.9.1979, 2 ♂, 3-9.9.1979, 1 ♂, 20-26.8.1979. Altdorf (UR), 465 m, L. Rezbanyai leg. (MHNVN), 1 ♂, 16.9.1979. Sézénove (GE), 455 m, L. Rezbanyai leg., (MHNVN): 1 ♂, 16.9.1979. Verschiez (VD), 540 m, W. Geiger & C. Dufour leg. (MHNVN): 2 ♂, 25-31.8.1980, 1 ♂, 22-25.9.1980, 5 ♂, 1-7.9.1980, 1 ♂, 18-24.8.1980. Croix-de-Rozon (GE), 470 m, W. Geiger & C. Dufour leg.: 1 ♂, 13-19.8.1979 (MHNG), 1 ♂, 20-26.8.1979. (JS). Schaffhausen (SH), 550 m, W. Geiger & C. Dufour leg.: 1 ♂, 1.7.1980 (ZMA), 1 ♂, 15-21.9.1980 (MHNVN). ITALY, Brentonico (Trentino), H. Mendl leg., (HM): 1 ♂, 21.8.1973.

All paratypes are preserved in alcohol 70°. All material was captured with a light-trap. The method of capture is unknown only for the ♂ Mendl leg.

DISTRIBUTION. Switzerland, North Italy: material examined. Britain (Stubbs, pers. comm.).

HABITAT. In Switzerland the species is restricted to low regions (450-550 m). The light-trap capture does not permit a best definition of its ecology.

RELATIONSHIP. *D. (S.) pauli* sp. n. is related with *D. (S.) cretica* Mendl, 1979 and *D. (S.) mediterranea* Lackschewitz & Pagast, 1942*, specially in structure of male genitalia. Table I compares the three species.

LITERATURE

- LACKSCHEWITZ, P. und F. PAGAST. 1942. Limoniidae in: *Die Fliegen der Palearktischen Region*. Lief. 145: 35-36.
- MENDL, H. 1974. Neue Limoniinen aus Italien. Beitrag zur Kenntnis der Limoniinen-Fauna Italiens. *Fragm. ent.* 9 (4): 205-234.
- 1979. Neue und bisher erst wenig bekannte Limoniiden aus dem Mittelmeergebiet. *Spixiana* 2 (2): 167-185.

* The status of *D. (S.) mediterranea* is not very clear. Previously MENDL 1974 could not find the type-material of Lackschewitz.